why then, Americans will be taxed much more severely. For countries outside the club that want to sell steel and aluminum, Americans will have to pay 25 to 70 percent taxes on those purchases.

This idea has all kinds of very serious problems. First and foremost, it is a completely unbridled overreach of authority by the executive branch.

The Office of the U.S. Trade Rep is clearly asserting that that Office has power to establish carbon emissions policy for the United States and our trading partners. The last time I checked, even the EPA doesn't have that authority. Where does the USTR come off with this? They are also abusing the conditionally delegated national security powers to enact this sweeping tariff policy, which is the responsibility of Congress.

Second is that the economic harm from this proposal is going to significantly compound the harm inflicted by the current 232 tariffs that are already in place. First, it will result in a regime of increasingly managed trade in steel and aluminum that will probably benefit a handful of select producers and be a huge loss to everyone else. It will hit many of our allies with increased tariffs, and that will result in retaliation against American exports. It will devastate American manufacturers and downstream users who rely on steel and aluminum inputs for their business. Most importantly, it is going to dramatically raise prices for consumers at a time when inflation is still out of control.

What makes this whole scenario really particularly egregious is that Congress never once voted on it—not once. Not one of my colleagues in this body or the other had the opportunity to go on record either for or against these or, in fact, had any meaningful say on this. Now, I suspect some of my colleagues are perfectly OK with that.

As I warned my colleagues on both sides of the aisle years ago, this abuse of section 232 will haunt us like a protectionist Frankenstein unless Congress reins in executive abuse of this law.

Let me be clear. It is never appropriate for a President of either party to use national security authorities to achieve unrelated policy goals. To be dishonest about what is really going on here is not acceptable.

Past Presidents used to understand this. Prior to President Trump, the last time a U.S. President used section 232 to restrict trade was back in 1986. Since the Trump administration, we have seen these national security investigations, which is the precursor they need to check their box so that they can impose these tariffs. We have seen these investigations on uranium, titanium sponge, power transformer components, vanadium, magnets, and then perhaps most absurdly, automobiles and car parts, because I suppose if you drive a Toyota in suburban Philadelphia, that makes you a threat to American national security.

As George Will asked in a 2019 column lamenting executive overreach under this very section of our trade law—he said:

What's next, a tariff on peanut butter?

Well, it turns out we already have pretty high tariffs on peanut butter, but now we are going to raise tariffs—taxes—even higher on steel and aluminum and use trade law to enact climate policy while we are at it.

It is well past time for Congress to reassert and to accept its constitutional responsibility over trade and tariffs. We can do that by requiring that the new section 232 tariffs, including the Biden administration's carbon plan—that before they go into effect, they have to be approved by Congress. What is wrong with that? The Constitution says it is our responsibility. Why not require an up-or-down vote in Congress before these taxes can go into force?

I have introduced bipartisan legislation that will do exactly that. But if we fail to act, our constituents are going to keep on paying ever more expensive prices.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCHATZ). The Senator from California.

MARTHA WRIGHT-REED JUST AND REASONABLE COMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 2022

Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 657, S. 1541.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1541) to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to require the Federal Communications Commission to ensure just and reasonable charges for telephone and advanced communications services in correctional and detention facilities.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Martha Wright-Reed Just and Reasonable Communications Act of 2022''.

SEC. 2. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 276 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 276) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(1)(A)—

(A) by striking ''per call'';

(B) by inserting '', and all rates and charges are just and reasonable,'' after ''fairly compensated'';

(C) by striking ''each and every'';

(D) by striking ''call using'' and inserting ''communications using''; and

(E) by inserting ''or other calling device'' after ''payphone''; and

(2) in subsection (d), by inserting ''and advanced communications services described in subparagraphs (A), (B), (D), and (E) of section 3(1)'' after ''inmate telephone service''.

(b) DEFINITION OF ADVANCED COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES.—Section 3(1) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 153(1)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (D), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(E) any audio or video communications service used by inmates for the purpose of communicating with individuals outside the correctional institution where the inmate is held, regardless of technology used.''.

(c) APPLICATION OF THE ACT.—Section 2(b) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 152(b)) is amended by inserting ''section 276,'' after ''sections 223 through 227, inclusive,''.

SEC. 3. IMPLEMENTATION.

(a) RULEMAKING.—Not earlier than 18 months and not later than 24 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Federal Communications Commission shall promulgate any regulations necessary to implement this Act and the amendments made by this Act.

(b) USE OF DATA.—In implementing this Act and the amendments made by this Act, including by promulgating regulations under subsection (a) and determining just and reasonable rates, the Federal Communications Commission—

(1) may use industry-wide average costs of telephone service and advanced communications services and the average costs of service of a communications service provider; and

(2) shall consider costs associated with any safety and security measures necessary to provide a service described in paragraph (1) and differences in the costs described in paragraph (1) by small, medium, or large facilities or other characteristics.

SEC. 4. EFFECT ON OTHER LAWS.

Nothing in this Act shall be construed to modify or affect any Federal, State, or local law to require telephone service or advanced communications services at a State or local prison, jail, or detention facility or prohibit the implementation of any safety and security measures related to such services at such facilities.

Mr. PADILLA. I ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported substitute amendment be agreed to; that the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee-reported amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The bill (S. 1541), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

LOW POWER PROTECTION ACT

Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 659, S. 3405.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3405) to require the Federal Communications Commission to issue a rule providing that certain low power television stations may be accorded primary status as Class A television licensees, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee

on Commerce, Science, and Transportation with an amendment as follows:

(The part of the bill intended to be inserted is shown in italics.)

S. 3405

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Low Power Protection Act''.

SEC. 2. LOW POWER TV STATIONS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term ''Commission'' means the Federal Communications Commission;

(2) the term ''Designated Market Area'' means—

(A) a Designated Market Area determined by Nielsen Media Research or any successor entity; or

(B) a Designated Market Area under a system of dividing television broadcast station licensees into local markets using a system that the Commission determines is equivalent to the system established by Nielsen Media Research; and

(3) the term ''low power TV station'' has the meaning given the term ''digital low power TV station'' in section 74.701 of title 47, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulation.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to provide low power TV stations with a limited window of opportunity to apply for the opportunity to be accorded primary status as Class A television licensees.

(c) RULEMAKING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall issue a notice of proposed rulemaking to issue a rule that contains the requirements described in this subsection.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The rule with respect to which the Commission is required to issue notice under paragraph (1) shall provide that, during the 1-year period beginning on the date on which that rule takes effect, a low power TV station may apply to the Commission to be accorded primary status as a Class A television licensee under section 73.6001 of title 47, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulation.

(B) CONSIDERATIONS.—The Commission may approve an application submitted under subparagraph (A) if the low power TV station submitting the application—

(i) satisfies—

(I) section 336(f)(2) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 336(f)(2)) and the rules issued under that section, including the requirements under such section 336(f)(2) with respect to locally produced programming, except that, for the purposes of this subclause, the period described in the matter preceding subclause (I) of subparagraph (A)(i) of such section 336(f)(2) shall be construed to be the 90-day period preceding the date of enactment of this Act; and

(II) paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of 73.6001 of title 47, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulation;

(ii) demonstrates to the Commission that the Class A station for which the license is sought will not cause any interference described in section 336(f)(7) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 336(f)(7)); and

(iii) as of the date of enactment of this Act, operates in a Designated Market Area with not more than 95,000 television households.

(3) APPLICABILITY OF LICENSE.—A license that accords primary status as a Class A television licensee to a low power TV station as a result of the rule with respect to which the Commission is required to issue notice under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) be subject to the same license terms and renewal standards as a license for a full power television broadcast station, except as otherwise expressly provided in this subsection; and

(B) require the low power TV station to remain in compliance with paragraph (2)(B) during the term of the license.

(d) REPORTING.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report regarding the implementation of this section, which shall include—

(1) a list of the current, as of the date on which the report is submitted, licensees that have been accorded primary status as Class A television licensees; and

(2) of the licensees described in paragraph (1), an identification of each such licensee that has been accorded the status described in that paragraph because of the implementation of this section.

(e) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed to affect a decision of the Commission relating to completion of the transition, relocation, or reimbursement of entities as a result of the systems of competitive bidding conducted pursuant to title VI of the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 (47 U.S.C. 1401 et seq.), and the amendments made by that title, that are collectively commonly referred to as the ''Television Broadcast Incentive Auction''.

Mr. PADILLA. I ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported amendment be agreed to; that the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee-reported amendment was agreed to.

The bill (S. 3405), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 3405

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Low Power Protection Act''.

SEC. 2. LOW POWER TV STATIONS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term ''Commission'' means the Federal Communications Commission;

(2) the term ''Designated Market Area'' means—

(A) a Designated Market Area determined by Nielsen Media Research or any successor entity; or

(B) a Designated Market Area under a system of dividing television broadcast station licensees into local markets using a system that the Commission determines is equivalent to the system established by Nielsen Media Research; and

(3) the term ''low power TV station'' has the meaning given the term ''digital low power TV station'' in section 74.701 of title 47, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulation.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to provide low power TV stations with a limited window of opportunity to apply for the opportunity to be accorded primary status as Class A television licensees.

(c) RULEMAKING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall issue a notice of proposed rulemaking to issue a rule that contains the requirements described in this subsection.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The rule with respect to which the Commission is required to issue notice under paragraph (1) shall provide that, during the 1-year period beginning on the date on which that rule takes effect, a low power TV station may apply to the Commission to be accorded primary status as a Class A television licensee under section 73.6001 of title 47, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulation.

(B) CONSIDERATIONS.—The Commission may approve an application submitted under subparagraph (A) if the low power TV station submitting the application—

(i) satisfies—

(I) section 336(f)(2) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 336(f)(2)) and the rules issued under that section, including the requirements under such section 336(f)(2) with respect to locally produced programming, except that, for the purposes of this subclause, the period described in the matter preceding subclause (I) of subparagraph (A)(i) of such section 336(f)(2) shall be construed to be the 90-day period preceding the date of enactment of this Act; and

(II) paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of 73.6001 of title 47, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulation;

(ii) demonstrates to the Commission that the Class A station for which the license is sought will not cause any interference described in section 336(f)(7) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 336(f)(7)); and

(iii) as of the date of enactment of this Act, operates in a Designated Market Area with not more than 95,000 television households.

(3) APPLICABILITY OF LICENSE.—A license that accords primary status as a Class A television licensee to a low power TV station as a result of the rule with respect to which the Commission is required to issue notice under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) be subject to the same license terms and renewal standards as a license for a full power television broadcast station, except as otherwise expressly provided in this subsection; and

(B) require the low power TV station to remain in compliance with paragraph (2)(B) during the term of the license.

(d) REPORTING.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report regarding the implementation of this section, which shall include—

(1) a list of the current, as of the date on which the report is submitted, licensees that have been accorded primary status as Class A television licensees; and

(2) of the licensees described in paragraph (1), an identification of each such licensee that has been accorded the status described in that paragraph because of the implementation of this section.

(e) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed to affect a decision of the Commission relating to completion of the transition, relocation, or reimbursement of entities as a result of the systems of competitive bidding conducted pursuant to title VI of the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 (47 U.S.C. 1401 et seq.), and the amendments made by that title, that are collectively commonly referred to as the ''Television Broadcast Incentive Auction''.

AGUA CALIENTE LAND EXCHANGE FEE TO TRUST CONFIRMATION ACT

Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Indian Affairs be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 897 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 897) to take certain lands in California into trust for the benefit of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. PADILLA. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 897) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

KATIMIÎN AND AMEEKYÁARAAM SACRED LANDS ACT

Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Indian Affairs be discharged from further consideration of S. 4439 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 4439) to take certain Federal land located in Siskiyou County, California, and Humboldt County, California, into trust for the benefit of the Karuk Tribe, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. PADILLA. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 4439) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed as follows:

S. 4439

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Katimiîn and Ameekyáaraam Sacred Lands Act''.

SEC. 2. LAND HELD IN TRUST FOR THE KARUK TRIBE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the Katimiîn and Ameekyáaraam land is located in the ancestral territory of the Karuk Tribe; and

(2) the Karuk Tribe has historically used, and has an ongoing relationship with, the Katimiîn and Ameekyáaraam land.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) KATIMIÎN AND AMEEKYÁARAAM LAND.—The term ''Katimiîn and Ameekyáaraam land'' means the approximately 1,031 acres of Federal land, including improvements and appurtenances to the Federal land, located in Siskiyou County, California, and Humboldt County, California, and generally depicted as ''Proposed Area'' on the map of the Forest Service entitled ''Katimiîn Area Boundary Proposal'' and dated August 9, 2021.

(2) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(c) ADMINISTRATIVE TRANSFER.—Administrative jurisdiction of the Katimiîn and Ameekyáaraam land is hereby transferred from the Secretary of Agriculture to the Secretary, subject to the condition that the Chief of the Forest Service shall continue to manage the component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System that flows through the Katimiîn and Ameekyáaraam land.

(d) LAND HELD IN TRUST.—The Katimiîn and Ameekyáaraam land is hereby taken into trust by the Secretary for the benefit of the Karuk Tribe, subject to—

(1) valid existing rights, contracts, and management agreements relating to easements and rights-of-way; and

(2) continued access by the Chief of the Forest Service for the purpose of managing the component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System that flows through the Katimiîn and Ameekyáaraam land.

(e) SURVEY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall provide to the Secretary a complete survey of the land taken into trust under subsection (d).

(f) USE OF LAND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Land taken into trust under subsection (d) may be used for traditional and customary uses for the benefit of the Karuk Tribe.

(2) GAMING.—Class II and class III gaming under the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.) shall not be allowed on the land taken into trust under subsection (d).

(g) WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section affects the status or administration of any component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, including any component that flows through the land taken into trust under subsection (d).

(2) MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall enter into a memorandum of understanding with the Karuk Tribe, consistent with the obligations of the Secretary of Agriculture under subsection (c), to establish mutual goals for the protection and enhancement of the river values of any component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System that flows through the land taken into trust under subsection (d).

Mr. PADILLA. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. BOOKER. I didn't hear that, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. BOOKER. Thank you very much, Mr. President. I appreciate that. I appreciate your kindness and the respect you give the great Garden State.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—H.R. 3771

Mr. BOOKER. Mr. President, I would like to talk a bit and then ask for unanimous consent on the South Asian Heart Awareness and Research Act. I am really proud of this work and the bipartisan effort.

In general, heart disease is widely prevalent. There is an alarming statistic that I want to reveal to everyone: that every 36 seconds, a person in the United States dies of cardiovascular disease. This is a national crisis. But when you break down the data by racial and ethnic group, it is the South Asian Americans who have the highest death rate from heart disease. Almost two-thirds of middle-aged South Asian Americans are at either immediate or high risk for heart failure within the next 10 years. Compared to the general population, South Asians are four times more likely to have heart disease and have a much greater chance of having a heart attack before the age of 50.

The prevalence of type 2 diabetes, a leading cause of heart disease, is the highest in America amongst South Asians. Some of these heightened risks are connected to social determinants of health, the conditions that people have to face every day of their lives.

For some South Asian Americans, language barriers even make visits to the doctor more difficult. Others are immigrants who are adjusting to this Nation, trying to make a living working multiple jobs, and often neglecting their personal health experience as well.

That makes it all the more important that Congress step in and act to promote better understanding, awareness, and research of heart disease. Because of that reason, I am proud to lead the Senate version of the South Asian Heart Health Awareness and Research Act.

For each year between 2023 and 2027, this bill would authorize additional funding and grant money to promote awareness of the increasing prevalence of heart disease in disproportionately affected communities. It authorizes the Centers for Disease Control to develop culturally appropriate materials to promote health, support community groups involved in heart health promotion, and support conferences and research workshops dedicated to the issue.

Finally, it establishes a central source of information on heart health to help patients access resources quickly, if need be.

This bill, again, is a bipartisan bill. It is a bipartisan approach. It is a bicameral approach to address a clear heart health and research gap. With the leadership of Representatives JAYAPAL and WILSON in the House of Representatives, this legislation has already passed one Chamber of Congress twice—twice, already. It is now up to the Senate to pass this commonsense bill and take a step toward addressing the disproportionate impact that heart disease has on South Asian Americans.

As a representative of New Jersey, one of the States with the largest South Asian communities in the country, I have the chance to interact often with constituents from Pakistan,